Lists and Tables

Webworks – A Workshop Series in Web Design (Session Two)

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1. Introduction

If you are writing a full-blown online version of "Pride and Prejudice," where the only organizational structures you need are paragraphs, you can go ahead and not care about Lists and Tables. But for any other purpose, these HTML organizers will make your webpage look better planned, more welcoming, and overall more engaging to your average web surfer. Because of the widespread use of these tags, we will spend one full workshop series on these elements.

2. Lists – The Key to Topic Organization

There are two main types of lists: Unordered lists and Ordered Lists.

Unordered Lists

Unordered lists are used to display bulleted sentences on a web page. The bullets themselves can be either discs (default), circles, or squares.

HTML Code	Display Result in Web Browser

`<UL>`
`<LI>Bread`
`<LI>Peanut Butter`
`<LI>Bananas`
`</UL>`
	• Bread
	• Peanut Butter
	• Bananas

You can change the bullet style from disc to square or circle by specifying a 'TYPE.'

HTML Code	Display Result in Web Browser

`<UL TYPE="circle">`
`<LI>Squirrel Fishing`
`<LI>Fountain Hopping`
`</UL>`
	o Peanut Butter

`<UL TYPE="square">`
`<LI>`
`<LI>`
`</UL>`
	■ Peanut Butter

Ordered Lists
Ordered Lists are used to display numbered lists on a web page. The "numbers" can be numbers, upper or lowercase letters, and upper or lowercase Roman numerals.

- `<OL>...</OL>` -- These tags enclose the ordered list.
- `<LI>...</LI>` -- List Item -- Each element in the list is specified by a pair of these tags. The closing tag `</LI>` is optional and can be left out. Replace the . . . with what you want to display.

HTML Code	Display Result in Web Browser

`<OL>`
`<LI>Peanut Butter`
`<LI>Bananas`
`</OL>`
	1. Peanut Butter
	2. Bananas

You can change the numbering style from "1,2,3…" to other styles:
Upper case roman numerals: `<OL TYPE="I">`
Lower case roman numerals: `<OL TYPE="i">`
Upper case letters: `<OL TYPE="A">`
Lower case letters: `<OL TYPE="a">`

You can specify the starting number of the list by using: `<OL start = "insert a number here">` For example, if you wanted your list to read "3…4…5…," you would set this value to 3.
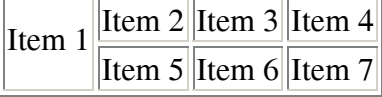
Lists can be nested within each other, like below:

HTML Code	Display Result in Web Browser

`<OL TYPE="I">`
`   <LI>Sandwich`
`      <OL TYPE ="A">`
`         <LI>Bananas`
`      </OL>`
`   <LI>Drinks`
`</OL>`
	I. Sandwich
	        A. Bananas
	II. Drinks

3. Tables – The Key to Website Beauty
Basic layout of a simple table
1. Your table will always begin `<TABLE>` and end with `</TABLE>`
2. Know number of rows and columns you want to have.
3. Add the first row by adding the tag `<TR>` (TR stands for table row) and tag `</TR>` (ends that row).
4. Divide that row up into columns: in between the `<TR></TR>` tags, add `<TD>` (TD stands for table data) and `</TD>` tags. Each `<TD></TD>` pair represents one column cell.
5. Put table content in between the `<TD>` and `</TD>` tags.
6. Repeat steps 1-4 until table is complete.

Suppose you want a table that has 3 columns and 2 rows. How would you code this in HTML?[1]

HTML Code	Display Result in Web Browser
| ```
<TABLE>
    <TR>
        <TD>A</TD>
        <TD>B</TD>
        <TD>C</TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
        <TD>D</TD>
        <TD>E</TD>
        <TD>F</TD>
    </TR>
</TABLE>
``` | A B C <br> D E F |
| ```
<TABLE>
    <TR>
        <TD>Item 1</TD>
        <TD ROWSPAN=2>Item 2</TD>
        <TD>Item 3</TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
        <TD>Item 4</TD>
        <TD>Item 5</TD>
/TR>
</TABLE>
``` | Item 1  Item 2  Item 3 <br> Item 4         Item 5 |
| ```
<TABLE>
    <TR>
        <TD ROWSPAN=2>Item 1</TD>
        <TD>Item 2</TD>
        <TD>Item 3</TD>
        <TD>Item 4</TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
        <TD>Item 5</TD>
        <TD>Item 6</TD>
        <TD>Item 7</TD>
    </TR>
</TABLE>
``` | Item 1  Item 2  Item 3  Item 4 <br>          Item 5  Item 6  Item 7 |

How do you put an image in a table? Here's the code:

HTML Code	Display Result in Web Browser
| ```
<TABLE>
    <TR>
        <TD><IMG SRC="picone.jpg"></TD>
        <TD>Your paragraph here.</TD>
        <TD><IMG SRC="pictwo.jpg"></TD>
    </TR>
</TABLE>
``` | Picture  Your paragraph here  Second picture |

More table properties

You can specify other properties of the table by adding the following attributes inside the `<TABLE>` tag.

Table Attributes	Description
| ```
width = "1024"
width = 100%"
``` | The width attribute describes how wide the table will be. It can either be a numerical value (the width of the table in pixels) or a percentage (the percentage of the window |

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[1] http://sregora.com/html/chp6.html

	that the table will take up).
`border = "2"` `border = "0"`	The border attribute puts a border around your table, you would use `<TABLE BORDER='n'>` instead of `<TABLE>`, where `'n'` is equal to the pixel width of the border. If you want your table border to be invisible (not show any of the lines), then use `border = "0"`.
`cellpadding = "2"`	The cellpadding attribute describes how much space, in pixels, is inserted between the border of each cell and the contents or the cell.
`cellspacing = "5"`	The cellspacing attribute specify the amount of space, in pixels, inserted between individual cells in a table.
`align = "left"` `align = "center"` `align = "right"`	The align attribute specifies the position of the table with respect to the document. `"left"`: The table is to the left of the document. `"center"`: The table is to the center of the document. `"right"`: The table is to the right of the document.
`bgcolor = "color"` `or "hexadecimal"`	The bgcolor attribute specifies the background color of the cell(s).
`bordercolor = "color"` `or "hexadecimal"`	MS Internet Explorer 3 upwards only (not supported by Netscape browsers). The bordercolor attribute is used to specify border colour of the cell(s).
`Background = "graphics/babies.gif"`	The background attribute adds a background image from the location `"graphics/babies.gif"`

Controlling individual cells

The following attributes can be added to the `<TD>` tag.

TD Attributes	Description
`height = "pixels" or "percent%"`	The height attribute describe the desired height of the data cell, either in pixels or in terms of percentage of the table height.
`align = "left" or "center" or "right"`	The align attribute aligns all text in the row or cell to the left, right or center of the cell.
`valign = "top" or "middle" or "bottom" or "baseline"`	The valign attribute vertically aligns all text in the row or cell to the top, middle or bottom of the cell, and also to specify that all cells should line up with the same baseline.
`colspan = "number"`	The colspan attribute creates a row that spans multiple columns.
`rowspan = "number"`	The rowspan attribute creates a column that spans multiple rows.
`nowrap`	The nowrap attribute specifies that lines within the cell should **not** be broken (wrapped) to fit the cell width